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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/675,928	09/29/2000	Bret S. Hildebran	00AB074	9398
7590	09/07/2004		EXAMINER	
Allen-Bradley Company John J Horn Esq Patent Department 704P Floor 8 T 29 1201 South Second Street Milwaukee, WI 53204			FAN, CHIEH M	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2634	

DATE MAILED: 09/07/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/675,928	HILDEBRAN ET AL.	
Examiner	Art Unit		
Chieh M Fan	2634		

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 9/29/2000.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-28 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) Claim(s) 1-28 is/are rejected.
7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on 29 September 2000 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 12262000.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____ .
5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) Other: ____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the disclosure.

The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed 150 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the printer is limited. The form and legal phraseology often used in patent claims, such as "means" and "said," should be avoided. The abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details.

The language should be clear and concise and should not repeat information given in the title. It should avoid using phrases which can be implied, such as, "The disclosure concerns," "The disclosure defined by this invention," "The disclosure describes," etc.

In particular, the word "disclosed" in line 1 is undesirable.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 1-6, 8, 11-21, 23 and 26-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Dicarlo (U.S. Patent No. 5,519,726).

Regarding claim 1, Dicarlo teaches a system for synchronizing a sampling interval at an industrial control module comprising:

a controller (31 in Fig. 3, col. 5, lines 5-11) for providing to a communications link (27A, 27B, 16A, 16B in Fig. 3) a coordinated system time (CST) base signal having a value indicative of a coordinated system time; and

a module (14 in Fig. 3, col. 3, lines 57-60) operatively connected to the communications link, the module having an activation interval for controlling periodic activation relative to at least one of an input and an output thereof;

wherein the module is programmed to synchronize the activation interval thereof relative to the coordinated system time base value (col. 5, line 66 through col. 6, line 7).

Regarding claim 2, wherein the activation interval corresponds to a sampling interval for controlling periodic sampling of at least one input of the module (col. 6, lines 1-7).

Regarding claim 3, Dicarlo also teaches that the module 14 may be an I/O module (col. 3, lines 57-60). The claimed controlling one output of the module is therefore inherent.

Regarding claim 4, the communications link includes at least one of a backplane and a network infrastructure (16A, 16B in Fig. 3).

Regarding claim 5, Dicarlo further teaches a plurality of spatially separated modules (14, 14a, 14b in Fig. 3) operatively connected to the communications link, each of the modules having an activation interval for controlling at least one of periodic sampling of at least one input thereof and periodic applying of data to at least one

output, each module synchronizing the activation interval thereof relative to the coordinated system time base value so that the activation interval of each module is coordinated with respect to a common time base (col. 5, line 67 through col. 6, line 1).

Regarding claim 6, the activation interval is user-configurable (col. 2, lines 2-5).

Regarding claim 8, Dicarlo further teaches resynchronization (col. 5, lines 41-56).

Regarding claims 11 and 12, it is known that sampling is performed periodically.

Since Dicarlo teaches synchronizing sampling with CST (col. 5, line 66 through col. 6, line 25), the claimed delaying sampling until the CST is integer multiples of the sampling interval (i.e., periodic) is inherent.

Regarding claim 13, Dicarlo teaches a module for use in an industrial controller system comprising:

a communications link (27A, 27B, 16A, 16B in Fig. 3) for receiving a coordinated system time base signal having a value indicative of a coordinated system time (col. 5, lines 5-11); and

a field side for at least one of sampling input data and applying output data (14 in Fig. 3, col. 3, lines 57-60);

wherein the module is programmed to control activation of the field side based on an activation interval value, the module synchronizing the activation interval for the field side relative to the coordinated system time base value (col. 5, line 66 through col. 6, line 7).

Regarding claim 14, it is known that sampling is performed periodically. Since Dicarlo teaches synchronizing sampling with CST (col. 5, line 66 through col. 6, line 25),

the claimed delaying sampling until the CST is integer multiples of the sampling interval (i.e., periodic) is inherent.

Regarding claim 15, the activation interval is user-configurable (col. 2, lines 2-5).

Regarding claims 16 and 17, Dicarlo also teaches that the module 14 may be an I/O module (col. 3, lines 57-60). The claimed “input” and “output” are therefore inherent.

Regarding claim 18, Dicarlo teaches a system for providing synchronized sampling at an industrial control module comprising:

means for receiving a coordinated system time base signal at the module having a value indicative of a coordinated system time (col. 5, lines 2-11); and

means for synchronizing an activation interval of the module relative to the coordinated system time base value (col. 5, line 66 through col. 6, line 7).

Regarding claim 19, Dicarlo teaches a method for synchronizing sampling of a module relative to a common time base, the module having an interval for controlling periodic activation relative to at least one of an input and an output thereof, the method comprising the steps of:

receiving a coordinated system time (CST) base signal having a value indicative of a coordinated system time (col. 5, lines 2-11); and

synchronizing the activation interval of the module relative to the coordinated system time base value (col. 5, line 66 through col. 6, line 7).

Regarding claim 20, a plurality of modules (14, 14A, 14B in Fig. 3) receive the coordinated system time base signal and synchronize periodic activation thereof relative to the coordinated system time base value so that the periodic activation at each

module is coordinated relative to the common time base (col. 5, line 66 through col. 6, line 1).

Regarding claim 21, the activation interval is user-configurable (col. 2, lines 2-5).

Regarding claim 23, Dicarlo further teaches resynchronization (col. 5, lines 41-56).

Regarding claim 26, it is known that sampling is performed periodically. Since Dicarlo teaches synchronizing sampling with CST (col. 5, line 66 through col. 6, line 25), the claimed delaying sampling until the CST is integer multiples of the sampling interval (i.e., periodic) is inherent.

Regarding claims 27 and 28, Dicarlo also teaches that the module 14 may be an I/O module (col. 3, lines 57-60). The claimed “input” and “output” are therefore inherent.

4. Claims 1-6, 8, 11-21, 23 and 26-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Husted et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,887,029, listed in the IDS filed 12/26/2000, “Husted” hereinafter).

Regarding claim 1, Husted teaches a system for synchronizing a sampling interval at an industrial control module comprising:

a controller (31 in Fig. 3, col. 5, lines 45-51) for providing to a communications link (27A, 27B, 16A, 16B in Fig. 3) a coordinated system time (CST) base signal having a value indicative of a coordinated system time; and

a module (14 in Fig. 3, col. 4, lines 29-32) operatively connected to the communications link, the module having an activation interval for controlling periodic activation relative to at least one of an input and an output thereof;

wherein the module is programmed to synchronize the activation interval thereof relative to the coordinated system time base value (col. 6, lines 40-47).

Regarding claim 2, wherein the activation interval corresponds to a sampling interval for controlling periodic sampling of at least one input of the module (col. 6, lines 40-47).

Regarding claim 3, Husted also teaches that the module 14 may be an I/O module (col. 4, lines 29-32). The claimed controlling one output of the module is therefore inherent.

Regarding claim 4, the communications link includes at least one of a backplane and a network infrastructure (16A, 16B in Fig. 3).

Regarding claim 5, Husted further teaches a plurality of spatially separated modules (14, 14a, 14b in Fig. 3) operatively connected to the communications link, each of the modules having an activation interval for controlling at least one of periodic sampling of at least one input thereof and periodic applying of data to at least one output, each module synchronizing the activation interval thereof relative to the coordinated system time base value so that the activation interval of each module is coordinated with respect to a common time base (col. 6, lines 40-47).

Regarding claim 6, the activation interval is user-configurable (col. 8, lines 24-42).

Regarding claim 8, Husted further teaches resynchronization (col. 6, lines 14-29).

Regarding claims 11 and 12, Husted further teaches delaying sampling until the CST is integer multiples of the sampling interval (col. 7, line 43).

Regarding claim 13, Husted teaches a module for use in an industrial controller system comprising:

a communications link (27A, 27B, 16A, 16B in Fig. 3) for receiving a coordinated system time base signal having a value indicative of a coordinated system time (col. 5, lines 45-51); and

a field side for at least one of sampling input data and applying output data (14 in Fig. 3, col. 4, lines 29-32);

wherein the module is programmed to control activation of the field side based on an activation interval value, the module synchronizing the activation interval for the field side relative to the coordinated system time base value (col. 6, lines 40-47).

Regarding claim 14, Husted teaches delaying sampling until the CST is integer multiples of the sampling interval (i.e., col. 7, line 43).

Regarding claim 15, the activation interval is user-configurable (col. 8, lines 24-42).

Regarding claims 16 and 17, Husted also teaches that the module 14 may be an I/O module (col. 4, lines 29-32). The claimed “input” and “output” are therefore inherent.

Regarding claim 18, Husted teaches a system for providing synchronized sampling at an industrial control module comprising:

means for receiving a coordinated system time base signal at the module having a value indicative of a coordinated system time (col. 5, lines 42-51); and
means for synchronizing an activation interval of the module relative to the coordinated system time base value (col. 6, lines 40-47).

Regarding claim 19, Husted teaches a method for synchronizing sampling of a module relative to a common time base, the module having an interval for controlling periodic activation relative to at least one of an input and an output thereof, the method comprising the steps of:

receiving a coordinated system time (CST) base signal having a value indicative of a coordinated system time (col. 5, lines 42-51); and
synchronizing the activation interval of the module relative to the coordinated system time base value (col. 6, lines 40-47).

Regarding claim 20, a plurality of modules (14, 14A, 14B in Fig. 3) receive the coordinated system time base signal and synchronize periodic activation thereof relative to the coordinated system time base value so that the periodic activation at each module is coordinated relative to the common time base (col. 6, lines 40-47).

Regarding claim 21, the activation interval is user-configurable (col. 8, lines 24-42).

Regarding claim 23, Husted further teaches resynchronization (col. 6, lines 14-29).

Regarding claim 26, Husted teaches delaying sampling until the CST is integer multiples of the sampling interval (i.e., col. 7, line 43).

Regarding claims 27 and 28, Husted also teaches that the module 14 may be an I/O module (col. 4, lines 29-32). The claimed "input" and "output" are therefore inherent.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 7 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dicarlo (U.S. Patent No. 5,519,726) in view of Benson et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,202,085, "Benson" hereinafter).

Dicarlo teaches the claimed invention (see the rationale applied to claims 1 and 19 above), but does not teach the feature of enable or disable the step of synchronizing.

However, such feature is well known in the art. Ben teaches a synchronization process may be terminated or resumed at desired points (col. 10, lines 29-34). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add the feature of enable or disable of the step of synchronizing, so as to improve the flexibility of the system.

7. Claims 7 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Husted et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,887,029, listed in the IDS filed 12/26/2000, "Husted" hereinafter) in view of Benson et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,202,085, "Benson" hereinafter).

Husted teaches the claimed invention (see the rationale applied to claims 1 and 19 above), but does not teach the feature of enable or disable the step of synchronizing.

However, such feature is well known in the art. Ben teaches a synchronization process may be terminated or resumed at desired points (col. 10, lines 29-34). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add the feature of enable or disable of the step of synchronizing, so as to improve the flexibility of the system.

8. Claims 9, 10, 24 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dicarlo (U.S. Patent No. 5,519,726) in view of Ernst (EP 0385134).

Regarding claims 9 and 24, Dicarlo teaches the claimed invention (see the rationale applied to claims 1 and 19 above), but does not teach that the resynchronization occurs in response to determining that the periodic activation is occurring at a time relative to the coordinated system time base that is outside of an expected range.

However, initializing resynchronization when the difference between the clock to be synchronized and the reference clock is over a threshold is well known and required to maintain synchronization. Ernst teaches a resynchronization method that tests whether the difference between the clock signal and the reference clock signal exceeds

a specified threshold. If the threshold is exceeded, then the resynchronization is started (see the attached equivalent abstract). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate such feature of testing difference to start resynchronization, so as to maintain synchronization.

Regarding claim 10 and 25, it is known that sampling is performed periodically. Since Dicarlo teaches synchronizing sampling with CST (col. 5, line 66 through col. 6, line 25), the claimed delaying sampling until the CST is integer multiples of the sampling interval (i.e., periodic) is inherent.

9. Claims 9, 10, 24 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Husted et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,887,029, listed in the IDS filed 12/26/2000, "Husted" hereinafter) in view of Ernst (EP 0385134).

Regarding claims 9 and 24, Husted teaches the claimed invention (see the rationale applied to claims 1 and 19 above), but does not teach that the resynchronization occurs in response to determining that the periodic activation is occurring at a time relative to the coordinated system time base that is outside of an expected range.

However, initializing resynchronization when the difference between the clock to be synchronized and the reference clock is over a threshold is well known and required to maintain synchronization. Ernst teaches a resynchronization method that tests whether the difference between the clock signal and the reference clock signal exceeds

a specified threshold. If the threshold is exceeded, then the resynchronization is started (see the attached equivalent abstract). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate such feature of testing difference to start resynchronization, so as to maintain synchronization.

Regarding claims 10 and 25, Husted teaches delaying sampling until the CST is integer multiples of the sampling interval (i.e., col. 7, line 43).

Conclusion

10. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Blech et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,745,232), Near et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,068,877), Circo (U.S. Patent No. 4,677,614).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chieh M Fan whose telephone number is (571) 272-3042. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:00AM-5:30PM, Alternate Fridays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Chin can be reached on (571) 272-3056. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


Chieh M. Fan
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2634

Cmf
September 4, 2004